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27.	H. B. K.	20	8·169	7·962
28.	J. W. K.	25	8·087	7·678
29.	B. E. H.	21	7·736	7·448
30.	W. C.	21	7·531	7·436
31.	B. L.	22	7·613	7·441
32.	A. McG.	25	8·482	8·190
33.	C. R. G.	22	7·666	7·180
34.	J. B.	25	8·286	8·166
35.	C. K. F.	21	7·449	7·336
36.	G. H. J.	19	8·122	7·799
37.	W. N. H.	23	7·233	7·012
38.	W. B. R.	44	7·841	7·637
39.	H. E. C.	25	8·013	7·399
40.	J. H. W.	27	7·670	7·384
41.	E. L. H.	22	7·799	7·596
42.	A. C.	23	7·748	7·519
43.	F. O.	20	7·760	7·361
44.	C. C.	24	7·791	7·421
45.	W. C.	23	7·659	7·433
46.	J. C.	25	7·802	7·743
47.	D. E. A.	24	7·605	7·405
48.	M. P.	21	7·803	7·345
49.	M. P. W.	27	7·744	7·572
50.	J. G.	19	7·861	7·543
Mean		<u>1213=24·3</u>	<u>389·832=7·797</u>	<u>377·580=7·552</u>
		50	50	50

From the above resumé it will be observed that, on the average in young men at least, the radius of curvature of the cornea amounts in the horizontal meridian to 7·797 mm., in the vertical meridian to 7·552 mm.

In conclusion it should be mentioned that the importance of determining the radius of curvature of the cornea, depends upon the fact that its value, together with that of the indices of refraction of the various refractive media of the eye, constitute the experimental data for determining the cardinal points of the eye. By means of the latter, the paths of the rays of light passing through the media of the eye, the position and size of the retinal images, etc., can be constructed or calculated, data indispensable to the comprehension of vision and the practice of ophthalmology.